Wonderful Life Story of a Millionaire's Adopted Child.

RESCUED FROM A CRUEL STEPFATHER

Cheers the Last Days of a Famous Miner and Inherits His Fortune-Sketch of Western Life.

It is a strange and unusual story, even and people's lives have a fashion of becomblank and dreary as the Devil's Isle, where elements necessary to a young life's happithe genuine old-fashioned type, a rather dissipated husband, a little forsaken babe bringing love and fortune to the mother who

abandoned her in infancy. As accessories there figure the island and its single, lonely ranch house, the theaters of a hig city with their glamour and tempta. tions and a hospital where the young mother went, ill and friendless, while a derescue of a broken life, a mercenary widow and her counsel and several other minor characters round out the cast.

The recent decision of a southern Callfornia court, by which the guardianship of Dorothy Creede, adopted child and heiress of the late millionaire, Nicholas Creede, has been awarded to the little girl's mother. Edith Waters Bashford, recalls the romantic stories of two lives, the destinies of which, strangely interwoven by circumstance, have centered in this little life.

The story of Nicholas Creede is one of the most picturesque and typical in the annals of the west. Born and reared in obscurity, but possessed of a certain rugged strength of a lieutenant of a volunteer company of Indian fighters of his own recruiting, which did worthy service during the Pawnee troubles. Coming in contact with gold and eliver miners a naturally adventurous disposition led him to undertake prospecting on his own account, and the fact that his first day's experience as a placer miner netted him \$9 in cash sealed his destiny. From thenceforth he gave himself up to the search for the precious metals in the Rocky mountains with the single-hearted zeal of the true prospector. He knew what it was to suffer from cold and from hunger, to be weary and ragged and footsore, but his faith in the lucky "strike" that he would some day make never failed him. And one day his dream was realized.

## How Creede Made His Pile.

In the days when silver was at par and the possession of a silver mine meant something, he found a big and rich silver lode in a region so bleak and forsaken that casting about for a suitable name with which to christen it, and remembering Moses' quest in the wilderness, he dubbed it the 'Holy Moses," and the name stuck to it, eve nafter he had sold it for \$70,000.

This \$70,000 meant his start in life as a mining man, and he pressed on to new

His next rich find was the "Amethyst," which netted him millions, paying monthly dividends of \$60,000, and after that it was max. A little sailboat had touched the isof a new and valuable ledge, and a matter of small moment to him.

He owned one-third of the prosperous mining town of Creede in Colorado, which borrowed its name from him, and he was a man venerated among miners as only the lucky are worshipped. But all the adulation that came, and all the increasing stores of wealth meant little to him, for he was growing old and feeble and had no children in the planning of whose future he could lose the consciousness of his own infirmi

He came to California, acquired a pretty home in the city of Los Angeles and realized the dream of his youth. He had a livery stable of his own which brought him new profits, but life was still a dull and hopeless round until one day a new element entered into it, and he found and adopted the wee girl who afterward became his pet and plaything. Back of the child is another story, one of the strangest and most romantic that ever found its development

in California. Now for the island and the girl who lived there in exile, to finally make her escape in so dramatic a fashion.

San Miguel is the outermost of the Santi Barbara channel islands, so situated that it bears the full brunt of the trade winds constant warfare. It is generally so wrapped in fog that only an experienced marine dares approach it to try to make its harbor, dreading the hidden reefs and needle-like pinnacles that stand about it as so many threatening outposts, and have caused many a good ship to lay her bones on the shores of San Miguel.

Yet there are days when the mists retreat and one who rides safely past Prince's island on the one hand and Devil's Nose on the other, finds himself in a beautiful little bay a mile across, whose deep blue waters reflect stately hills and grassy slope that courtesies low to meet the sea.

There is no sign of human occupancy here, but following the narrow trail that winds up the hillside, in places wholly effaced by the drifting sand, one comes out upon a fertile mesa, thickly carpeted with succulent grasses and starred with wild flowers in their season and up the line of a gulch, just below the highest crest of the hills, at an elevation of 400 feet, there stands a friendly farm house, which has never refused hospitality to the stranger

An Island Home. Edith Waters was born in San Francisco -born to poverty and hardship, neglect and a loveliness of life, fraught with all danger to the pretty, promising child. Her beauty and promise attracted the attention of a tender-hearted woman, Mrs. Scott, the widow of a rich warehouse owner, who formally adopted her, taking her to her heart and ome. When she afterwards married William G. Waters, a foreman of the printing department of a San Francisco daily newspaper, the child took Captain Waters' name and as, oddly enough, she came in time to bear a startling resemblance to him, there were few who ever questioned her paternity when Mrs. Waters' failing health made it desirable to remove to southern California. Here, after a short residence in San Luis Obispo county and in Santa Barbara, the captain acquired possession of San Miguel island and there established his

Now San Miguel Island has its own little story and one of a unique kind. In all the government annals there is no record of its transfer from Mexico to the United States upon the cession of California, although islands of lesser degree were explicitly named. Captain Waters himself acquired it by title from its former occupants, the first of whom was old Captain Niveder, prominent in Santa Barbara history of half a century ago. At one time, it may be here divulged, the captain made secret endeavors to acquire direct title to it from the government of Mexico, but as a diligent search

sessions, it became apparent that the innever been formally annexed to any country on earth, there is reason to believe that Captain Waters stands today as a genuine and original type of sovereign over his

seabound kingdom. There are several more exceptional characteristics which belong to San Miguel. Perhaps half of its territory of 17,000 acres is valuable for stock-raising and is grazed upon by herds of sheep, which, in the demands of profitable farming, are gradually being replaced-oh, blow to poesy-by hogs! The remainder of its territory presents some rare freaks, puzzles to the geologist, who has never paid it the attention it deserves.

There is one forlorn stretch, half a mile for this wonderland of the far west, relates in width and two or three miles along its the San Prancisco Examiner, where strange | winding length, which appears to consist and unexpected events are slways occurring wholly of molten rock which has flowed from some great orifice and congested in ing oddly entangled. For the dramatis per- wave-like undulations. There are thousands sonae it has a handsome and spirited girl of acres of dry quicksands, so treacherous who has escaped in an open boat from an that an animal by chance straying out upon island which owes allegiance to no govern- them is slowly drawn down to an awful ment on earth, and which is not quite as death. There are the visible signs of numerous old Indian camps along the bluffs of Dreyfus is in exile, but is as deficient in the | East End, where the ground is strewn with chinned flint and wondrous tinted enyx and ness. Then there is a cruel stepfather of moss-agate of marvelous hues, and broken mortars are frequent. There are literally hundreds of acres of petrified forest, the and a rich millionaire, who comes to the stone stumps standing thickly together, tellrescue and conveniently dies, leaving all of ling of some extraordinary submersion the his fortune to the babe, who is in turn land has undergone. Strangest of all, at beautiful West End, which few besides vaqueros have ever visited, there are literal catacombs of the dead, bones and skulls packed in layers along shallow trenches, with a wealth of prehistoric utensils, telling of a large population that has somehow mysteriously vanished, possibly belonging voted young husband, who comes to the to the race that peopled the lost continent of which these islands are believed to have formed the eastern headlands. Today not a tree lifts itself above the earth on the entire island, with the exception of some stunted malvas, protected by the high fence that

surrounds the ranch house. The lonely, isolated place was at first very attractive to the young girl. She learned to swim and to row, and found out her favorite beaches, one of which to this day bears her

name. She gathered pretty mosses and tinted shells, and once, riding off to West End on upon the body of a dead young sailor cast up by the tide with his white face upturned character, the man first came to the front as to the sky; and she herself dragged him a little higher up, where the waves could not reach him and scooped a hollow grave in the sand, where his bones lie to this day.

But the adopted mother died and after that the stepfather, who was only a stepfather by adoption, went often to the mainland, and because, as he said, the girl was bold and forward for her age, he thought it safer to leave her on the island, where there was only a housekeeper engaged in her tasks, and hired men for company.

## Anxious for Liberty. To be sure, she had her riding horses,

her faithful collie, a little old piano and a pleasant room of her own, a bright, cheery room, with simple furnishings and a couple of shelves of books. This little library was chance collection. There were wise books n it, such as Mrs. Whitney's and Miss Alott's, a few volumes of the great outside world, and a story or two of Dickens. But contained dangerous books as well, stories of the great outside world. And although the girl enjoyed the freedom of 17,000 acres. she used to stand before her little mirror and view her bright, handsome face, with its sparkling eyes, and look down upon her tall, lithe figure and long for the larger freedom of that big world outside and dream of the conquests that she might make there One day, when Captain Waters' stay on the mainland had been prolonged to weeks and

months, the girl's rebellion reached its cli-

land and the man who brought it took pity

on her and at the helm of this frail craft

the secretly put off, crossed the fifty miles of deep water and found herself free Her career she had already mapped out. She meant to be an actress and she found riends roady to aid her in her ambition. Talented and beautiful and aspiring, it was not difficult to secure an opening and this opening she found in San Francisco, Unlisciplined, inexperienced, willful and wayward, lacking the slightest foundation of intelligent training upon which to build a uccessful professional career, the outcome was easy to prophesy and within a few nonths, disheartened over her position, she rashly married young John Mackay Walker,

namesake of Mackay of bonanza fame. After a brief and stormy married life the ouple separated and the young wife, a charity inmate of a Los Angeles hospital, there gave birth to little Dorothy. Something of her sad, unusual story found its way into the papers, for there had been a lawsuit, long and bitterly waged by the girl against Waters who withheld from her, as she claimed, the inheritance left to her by his wife, and her lawyers made capital in

son of ex-Mayor Walker of Qakland and

## court of her want and destitution. Where Creede Came In.

The publicity given her condition at racted the attention of Creede, who visited nother and child in the hospital and genrously extended help to them.

When Edith Walker was able to be about again she accepted Creede's offer to adopt he baby, and resigned to the millionaire all right and title to the helpless little little higher up where the waves could not victim of fate

Three years later the old man died of orphine poisoning, but whether by accident or design may never be known, for he was addicted to the morphine habit. He had just finished a romp with Dorothy when he took the fatal dose. By his will he left his entire property, singularly and unaccountably dwindled from its original proportions, but still a large fortune, to the baby, with the singular proviso that she must reach the age of womanhood pure and chaste before she could acquire full

Then began the legal war that always attends a legacy of this kind. The mother, who had willingly enough relinquished her babe when the little one promised to be burden and a care, came forward to claim guardianship and possession when it became evident that she would be a great heiress; but it is only justice to grant that if the conditions bad been reversed and the child had been left penniless this claim might have been unselfishly made.

The tide of the mother's fortune had

turned, and in the best way possible for a woman, for she had married an excellent man, apparently actuated by the purest attachment and led by no worldly motives and had shown herself under peculiarly trying circumstances the most devoted of wives. Creede's widow, a woman with whom he had led a miserable life, endeavored to break the will and, failing in this, to secure the child; but it was shown in court that she had separated from her husband, accepting \$20,000 in full for all claims against his estate, and as it was exceedingly doubtful whether she had not committed bigamy in marrying him at all, her efforts to gain control of the property or child have signally failed, and Dorothy Edith Creede is in the custody of her mother, who in spite of her remarkable career is herself little more than a girl, being scarcely 24 years of

Some day we shall read the conclusion of the story. Wise people predict that the very clause which Creede designed as a pretection to his adopted child will prove a temptation to designing persons. All depends on the mother.

Will she guide this little life to a safe of the old archives failed to show that it anchorage in the by-and-by, as she guided by Kuhn & Co.

ROMANCE OF CREEDE'S WARD had ever been listed among Mexican pos- into harbor the fruit craft in which and BILLS COOKED IN COMMITTEE rately the great debate between Douglas and price apparent that the in- made her escape from her island price. eight years ago?

MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS The Real Work of Congress Done Behind

Rich Strike of Gold Ore Made at Depth of 200 Feet Upsetting Some Prevailing Theories.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 6 .- (Special.) rich strike of ore was made this week in the Ulster mine at Ragged Top, owned by A. J. Smith and associates. The strike was made in a tunnel which had been run into the mountain 200 feet starting from near the bottom of the guich. The ore came from a vertical and it is very rich, samples assaying as high as \$200 a ton gold. The same vertical was found on the surface at the top of the mountain, and it has been worked there for a year or more by leasers. A carload of ore is being shipped each week from this surface-working at the present time. This ore is the richest refractory ore mired in the Black Hills. The general average of this Ulster property is between \$50 and \$100 per ton and some shipments have been made which averaged \$250 to a car.

Until the strike made this week by A. J. Smith, which is about 250 feet lower down than the surface workings, it has been the general opinion that the ore pinched out at about the seventy-five-foot level. The discovery has created considerable of a stir in the district. In the Ragged Top camp there are no producing mines at a lower depth than 100 feet. At this depth the ore seems to loose its value. The camp is dug up all over with small "gopher holes," which have produced rich pockets of ore. The Smith discovery of ore on the Ulster, to many, proves a theory held that after the barren streak of rock is penetrated rich ore will be found again. It is similar to the way the Holy Terror, in the southern hills, was opened up.

Ragged Top camp is producing about seventy-five tons of ore per month, all of which comes from the surface. Great things are expected from the deep mining of the Kilpatricks, who will soon have their hoisting plant completed at the Dacy shaft, which is to be put down to lower quartzite. The fact that the surface ores are so rich in gold leads is the opinion that on the lower ore contact very rich ore bodies will be encountered. The Kilpatrick brothers will exa day when the sky was overcast, she came pend \$100,000, if necessary, in order to fully demonstrate their belief that the ore bodies exist on quartzite.

> A mile south of Ragged Top camp is Calamity gulch. The Spearfish Cyanide company has a lease on the Metallic Streak lode of several claims and about 10,000 tons f ere have been mined thus far. The ore s low grade, with an average value of \$10 ton, gold. The company last summer works. It has been running very successfully for six months on the Calamity gulch ore and a high per cent of the value in ore was shipped from the Crown Hill mine to the plant for a test run and it was found to be especially amenable to the process. There are in the Crown Hill, Squaw creek, Anna creek and neighboring camps large quantities of this low grade ore, running in value from \$8 to \$14 a ton gold, which could be shipped to Spearfish at a fair profit. Talk on the various copper prospects in the vicinity of Deadwood is heard on every hand. The two large eastern companies which have purchased extensive tracts of mining ground on the copper ledge extende. nonths the Deadwood & Delaware smelter in this city will be using Black Hills copper ore exclusively as a flux. City property has already commenced to appreciate in value, especially in the vicinity of City for stock in the copper companies, the companies report enough treasury stock

> There is a large amount of work being done on Elk creek, in Pennington county, n the vicinity of the Uncle Sam mine. The years, ever since the Sam closed down. A short time ago Archdeacon Ware of Deadwood became interested in the Uncle Sam property and commenced to organize a company for the purpose of starting the old mine to producing ore. He has interested a number of Chicago men in the enterprise and with the controlling stock held by himself a strong company has been effected. A large stamp mill stands on the property, which came in the early days from the Esmerelda mine at Central City and the Big Missouri mine north of Lead.

# HIGH BOUNTY PAID FOR WOLVES.

Bill Appropriating \$40,000 Passes House in Wyoming. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 6.-(Special.)-The bill appropriating \$40,000 to pay bounties of \$4 on wolves and \$1 on coyotes killed in Wyoming during the coming two years passed the lower house of the Wyoning legislature at yesterday's afternoon session by a vote of 26 to 9. The bill provoked much discussion and some blunt speeches were made in opposition to it. Speaker Davis of Weston county, in opposition to the bill, said the state is not large enough to afford the amount named in the bill. He offered an amendment making the appropriation \$20,000 and levying a tax of 2 mills upon the live stock of the state, the noney thus raised to constitute a bounty fund. He said if he were a stockman he would not ask the public to appropriate money to protect his own business. It was wrong and unjust to appropriate this money out of the public funds to pay out in the interests of a certain class of men.

Baird of Laramie county opposed the bill for these reasons: First, it is an unreasonable amount to ask for; second, 'the bill contains a provision authorizing boards of county commissioners to offer additional ounties, which is clearly unconstitutional; third, the price per scalp is higher than in adjacent states-Colorado, Utah, Montana and South Dakota-and this will result in paying for thousands of wolves and coyotes killed in these states and shipped into Wyoming for the bounty, as the wolfers will always take the hides to the best market. Very few re arks were made in favor of the bill, but hen it was put upon final under the Cleveland administration.

It is believed the bill will pass the senate. Narrow Escape of School Teacher. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 6 .- (Special.) One morning recently Miss Hattie Steven, a Turner county schoolmistress, placed some hot bricks in her buggy upon which to rest her feet and started for school, as the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero The bricks were wrapped in newspapers and

passage but nine members voted against it

she quenched the fire. Alleged Highwayman Captured. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 6 .- (Special.) assaulted and robbed Jesse Kilpatrick, a grain buyer at Altoona, Moody county, has

Bucklin's Arnica Saive. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale

Closed Doors.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IN PUBLIC

How the Mills of the Lawmakers Grind on the Quiet but Very Effeetively-Positions of Honor Without Hard Work.

The well springs of legislation in both surprised young Hitt by saying: the senate and house, writes Congressman Cummings in the Washington Post, are the the committee; it is of minor importance committees. There are over sixty commit- and can stand a postponement until the tees in the house aione. The most impor- next congress. In relieving the committee tant meet every day until their task is com- of its arduous duty, I cannot allow you to pleted. The work is heavy. Early in the depart without a token of my fondest reterm they secure permission to sit while membrance. I have here a box of the the house is in session. Other less im- choicest sublimes, which I will open for portant committees meet once or twice a your inspection and gratification." week, at specified times. The unimportant committees frequently never organize, drawer, opened it, and passed it around. In They are places of honor, but bonor without three minutes the atmosphere became tees in the house that never have a bill or work story-telling. The stories were good, resolution referred to them, yet the rooms but the action of the committee had a are fitted up at the beginning of every term dampening effect upon Mr. Hitt, and gave and they have a full stationery account. him a new view of the important duties Subcommittees of the leading committees of devolving upon him by his election to both houses are in session whenever oppor- congress. tunity offers. The public really knows nothing of what occurs in committee sessions, somewhat different from those of the ac-These sessions are strictly private. It is complished Mr. Hitt. When he took the not in order to even allude on the floor to oath and was sworn in he awaited developanything that has taken place in committee. ments with much nervousness. He did not Such have been the rulings of different seek a place on an important committee. speakers, although there is nothing in the He was evidently apprehensive that he rules of the house itself to forbid it.

As early as 10 o'clock in the morning prominent members wend their way to the Colfax, saying: "I am about to ask a percapitol. They are due at the various sessions of the different committees. Rarely, however, is there a quorum at the time specified for the meeting. The chairman is usually punctual in attendance. . The prompt members discuss the news of the day, gossip, and retail reminiscences until a quorum is announced. Frequently the chairman sends out a messenger in search of a quorum. Then the business of the day begins. chairman refers the business received from the house to the different subcommittees, The subcommittees, after patient investiga-

tion, make their reports to the full committee. Parties interested in different bills are usually given a hearing by either the subcommittee or the full committee whenever they desire it. In considering appropriations bills, if the committee desires information on the estimates sent from the Treasury department, they summon cabinet leased and bended the old stucco mill at officers, bureau chiefs, or any government Spearfish and converted it into cyanide official who may be conversant with the facts. Everything is run ship-shape and in apple-pie order. At times heated discussions occur, and even personal encounters. the ore has been extracted. A carload of The chairman may feel it incumbent upon himself to play the role of sergeant-at-arms

before quiet is restored. Work on important committees is incessant and arduous. Days and even weeks are sometimes spent in the examination of documents and papers. Investigations ordered by the house are usually sent to the committee having charge of the subject. Months are frequently spent in such investigations before the committee makes its report to the house. This was the case in the Fiftleth congress when an investigation of the public printing office was ordered, ing south of Deadwood are making exten- Armor-plate, speed premiums paid on ships, sive plans for mining the copper ore on a the naval observatory, the coast and large scale. It is stated that within turee geodetic survey and other matters have also led to long and weary investigations.

Committee Room Ancedotes. When the committees are not in session their rooms are frequently the rendezvous creek, owing to the prospect of the work in of members beset by office-seekers and Moses T. Stevens, for speaker. He excused decided that the civil war both began and the copper mines. There is a great de- others in search of political grindstones. At the vote by saying that he was pledged by ended, legally, on the dates of certain proctimes a whist party is formed, and cloudwhich were organized a few weeks ago and lets of tobacco smoke circle toward the celling. In some of the rooms lunches are sold already to put them on a good financial served; indeed, the speaker has a private ministration candidate. Crisp evidently so ida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and best stories are always retailed in committee rooms. The member who seeks an district has had a bad name for several escape from importunities in these rooms, however, is not always successful.

A good ancedote is told of Leopold Morse while a member of the committee on naval affairs. A circle of his friends had gathered around him in the room and he had distributed a few choice Havanas. He was suffered by the indorsement of a note renewal of Morse's reminiscence and Morse was as anxiously awaiting an opportunity o resume its recital. There seemed to be no end to the constituent's tale of woe. It was dreary and weary. The congressmen's face lost its smile and grew stern. He had evidently lost all patience. Throwing back the lapel of his coat and shoving his hands into the lowest depths of his trousers pockets, he exclaimed:

"Thunder and lightning. (Or words to this effect.) Come to the point. What do you want me to do? Out with it. If I can aid you I will."

The constituent was dazed, but his face showed no humiliation. He continued his story, and had just entered upon a new pulled out a \$20 note and handed it to him. saying, "God bless you." It was the solving of the enigma. Morse shook the man warmly by the hand and the constituent bowed himself out. The social circle burst into laughter, and Leopold continued the alluring reminiscence. It turned out that the constituent was a rural friend of Leverett Saltonstall, who was looking for a place

Mr. Hitt's First Committee. A good story is also told of Hon. Robert t. Hitt of Illinois, now chairman of the mmittee on foreign affairs, and one of the American commissioners sent to Hawaii. He

Lincoln on the plains of Illinois. Afterward he became secretary of the American legation at Paris. Returning to the United States he was elected to the Porty-seventh congress to fill a vacancy, taking his seat at the beginning of a short session. He was a marvel of mental activity, and eagerly awalted an opportunity for work. Speaker Keifer made him a member of the committee on railways and capals, of which Hon, Amos Townsend of Ohio was chairman. Receiving the usual notice for a meeting of the ommiftee, Mr. Hitt was there on time. He introduced himself to the chairman, who in turn presented him to his colleagues on the committee. With Impressive dignity Mr. Townsend called the meeting to order, and

"Gentlemen, there is only one bill before

Thereupon he took the box from his There are a dozen or more commit- cerulean, and the committee was hard at

Hon. John Morrissey's tendencies were would be out of place on a second class committee. After some days he sought Speaker sonal favor of you, and I sincerely trust that you will grant it."

"What is it?" the speaker asked. "I want you to assign me to the com mittee where there is the least work," Mr

Morrissey replied. The speaker was somewhat taken aback. He assured the New York statesman, however, that he would do what he could to comply with his wishes. Mr. Morrissey thanked him and retired. When the committees were announced John Morrissey's name appeared at the tail end of the committee on revolutionary claims, and nowhere else. The New York gentleman lost no time in showing his appreciation of the speaker's kindness. At the beginning of each week during the session he sent Mr Colfax a box of the finest cigars that money

## Couldn't Bury Williams.

Hon. George Fred Williams had a remarkable experience in the Fifty-second congress. He was a rabid supporter of Roger Q. Mills in the canvass for speakerso rabid that after participating in the democratic caucus he refused to vote for Charles F. Crisp, the caucus nominee, on the grounds that Crisp was a free silver man. After his election as speaker Crisp retaliated by placing Mr. Williams on the committee on coinage, weights and measures. If by this action he intended to bury George Fred he signally failed. Richard P. Bland was chairman of the committee, and he turned out a free silver bill. George Fred Williams wrote the minority

report and delivered a masterly speech against the bill. It was an opportunity which he never would have had if he had and in open house for his colleague, Hon. of its decisions, where the question arose, his constituents not to vote for a eilver man. lamations by the president. The legal be A vote for Stevens, while not a vote for ginning was held to be April 19, 1861, as Crisp, was a vote against Mills, the ad- to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florroom reserved where he invariably takes regarded it, for he placed Mr. Stevens as the as to Virginia and North Carolina, April 27, lunch and dictates to his stenographer. The New England democratic member of the 1861, those being the dates, respectively, of O'Neil upon the great committee on appointed subtreasurer at Boston. He had no Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Altrouble in finding bondsmen.

Of course there is more or less fun in every committee. Some of the chairmen detailing an alluring reminiscence when the take congressional life very seriously and door opened and a tall constituent with an preside with great gravity and decorum. Uncle Sam beard greeted the genial Boston Others are less stern and give the committee congressman. Mr. Morse shook hands with meeting a social turn. The members indulge him, and the constituent opened his budget. In running conversation rather than discus-He was evidently a man with a past. He sion and talk with the freedom of old-time began with a discursive review of life and friends. A few seem to regard political life its attendant miseries. Some of his children as a joke and run legislation with an easy were suffering with diphtheria and he de- throttle. The serious chairman is more apt tailed the prescriptions of the physician. to arouse storms than one not so serious, He had had bad luck in business and had The man who tries to run his committee by the rule of three awakens a corresponding to accommodate a friend. He was feeling in the breast of its members. Each engaged in a lawsuit with an insurance man asserts his rights in asking questions company, with a fair prospect of losing the and insists upon putting in his oar at the suit. Morse took him aside and listened proper time. The voluble member is checked patiently for twenty minutes, while his when his more placid colleague insists upon friends puffed their cigars and passed the his turn. Irritation supervenes, expletives wink. They were anxiously awaiting the follow and trouble ensues. A genial chairman inoculates his committee with his geniality and has very little trouble in grinding out bills. An indifferent chairman may have plain sailing in committee, but is mighty apt to lose his topsails, spanker boom and possibly his mainsail when he reaches the house. There he will be overwhelmed with questions and if not thoroughly conversant with the measure reported from his committee is sure to be waterlogged, if not capsized.

Lucania Has a Rough Passage. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-The Cunard steamer Lucania arrived this morning from Liverpool and Queenstown after a tempestuous trip lasting seven days and nineteen era of domestic affliction when Morse, in- hours. From the time the Lucania left the tuitively divining his object as he thought, Irish coast until it arrived on the American coast it experienced a succession of terrific wind blew with hurricane force, accompanied by heavy snow squalls and moun-tainous seas, in which the big liner was compelled to lay to for sixteen and onehalf hours, when the storm settled into a strong gale, with fierce squalls and high seas, usually moderating on nearing Nan-tucks. The Lucania rode the storm in

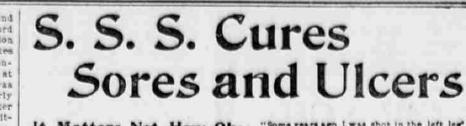
What is commonly known as heart disease is frequently an aggravated form of dyspepsia. Like all other diseases resulting from indigestion, it can be cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It cures the worst forms was the stenographer who reported so accu- of dyspepsia. It digests what you cat.

splendid shape and received no damage.

### New Pianos this weekwhen the young woman had proceeded

about three miles she suddenly discovered We're going to show you this weekthat her skirts and robes were on fire. By you've been paying secondhand prices promptly alighting and rolling in the snow for secondhand pianos-now pay a secondhand price for a new plano-There is a new one in our window-full size seven and one-third octaves Bos-Christopher Kriesher, who last December ton fall board-Duel music rack-continuous nickle plated hinges-beautiful been captured at Bloomberg, Pa., and will French walnut case—the price is so low be brought back to South Dakota for trial. that you had better come and see us about it.

A. HOSPE.





a mark now remains where the disease full sway."

A GUNSHOT WOUND. Capt. J. H. McBrayer, the well-known dis-tiller, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., says:

It Matters Not How Obstinate, or What Other Remedies Have Failed.

Obstinate sores and ulcers, which refuse to heal under ordinary treatment, soon become chronic and deepseated, and lead to conditions most serious. They are caused in different ways, but in every case the blood is involved, and no amount of local treatment.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

Mr. H. Kuhn, of Marion, Kansas, writes:
"About three years ago my granddaughter. Bertha Whitwood, was thrown from a horse, receiving a wound of the soalp. Though under the treatment of physicians for several menths, the wound remained about the same, until it finally became very angry-looking, and broke out into a running sore. This soon sp. and to other parts of the scalp and ran down the scale and the neck perceating in severity and fearfully disfiguring her. She was then placed under the care of the faculty of a well-knewn hospital, but even the treatment she received there failed to arrest the terrible sore. Reading of the many cures of blood troubles effected by S. S. S., we decided to liteved her promptly. In a few entirely cured, and search and contains not a mercury value of the promptly. In a few entirely cured, and search and contains not a mercury value of the promptly. In a few entirely cured, and search and contains not a mercury.

matism. Sores. Ulcers. Boils, or any other blood trouble. Valuable books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address, by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

## MUSTERING OUT VOLUNTEERS end until Spain and the United States have each ratified the treaty and have formally

Possibility that They May See Much Service Yet for Uncle Sam.

Treaty Still Requires Ratification by Spain and Proclamations by the

Two Governments-Experience of Civil War Volunteers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- (Special.) - With he ratification of the treaty of peace comes the question, when will the last of the volunteers be mustered out of the United

States military service. It is clear that under the act of April 22, 1898, the president can hold the volunteers as long as he sees fit, the clause of the act, "When the purposes for which they are called into service shall have been accomplished," giving him the right to continue their service indefinitely.

During the civil war the majority of the volunteers enlisted for "three years or during the war." In the popular mind that conflict ended at Appomattox with the surrender of General Lee. Of course it did not not been unceremoniously landed upon the end then, because General Johnston kept committee. The report and the speech gave the field for some days after that event him a national reputation. Hon. Joseph H. and General E. Kirby Smith did not sur-O'Nell, however, had more political sagacity render the troops west of the Mississippi than Mr. Williams. He voted both in caucus until still later. The supreme court, in one ways and means committee and landed Mr. | the proclamations of the president declaring a blockade of the ports of those states. propriations. A favorite with Crisp, O'Neil In April 2, 1866, President Johnson issued retained his grip at the White House and a proclamation declaring the war at an end after failing to be renominated was ap- in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, abama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and on August 20 of that year another proclaiming the war at an end in Texas. As Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, the popular date for the end of the civil war, it will be seen that a year, less a week, clapsed from that event and the first of the president's proclamations formally proclaiming the war at an end in Virginia and certain other states and more than sixteen months until Texas

## was proclaimed to be in a pacific frame of Last Mustered Out.

mind.

The government began the day after Anpomattox to muster out volunteers and take other steps to reduce the enormous expense t was under. The discharge of the volunteers proceeded as rapidly as circumstances would permit all through the years 1865 and 1866. It was not until December 20, 1867, that the last volunteer regiment was mustered out, more than two years and eight months from the date of Lee's surrender, more than a year and eight months after the first of the president's proclamations that the war was at an end and exactly a year and four months after his second peace This regiment was the proclamation. Eleventh United States Colored volunteers. Legally the Spanish war will not be at an

each ratified the treaty and have formally exchanged such ratifications, and the executives of the two countries, the president for the United States and the queen regent for Spain, have issued their proclamations announcing that the ratifications have been exchanged and declaring that the two countries are again at peace. Then the war will WAR WITH SPAIN NOT OFFICIALLY ENDED | be at an end and it will not be at an end until then. On Monday last there was placed on the

retired list by operation of law a general officer of the United States army, who could, if he would, add a few volumes to the military history of this country which would be far more entertaining from many standpoints than the magazine and newspaper articles which have emanated from the brains of so many of those who took part in the campaign against Spain. Brigadier General Thaddeus H. Stanton has seen nearly forty years of service as a private in the civil war, a paymaster on the western frontier, when the duties of that position were not altogether clerical, and finally as paymaster general at headquarters in Washington. Previous to the civil war Stanton was a newspaper correspondent and a clerk in one of the departments here. There is probably no man in the army today whose experiences cover such a wide range of territory and events. He is one of the most entertaining conversationalists and at the same time one of the most popular men who ever wore Uncle Sam's uniform, but he invariably likes to talk of the exploits of other men and to put himself in the background. He has invariably refused to listen to suggestions that he contribute to the current literature of the day, and it is not probable that he will depart from this determination now that he is go-

Gunsaulus to Change Charges. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute and pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, will succeed Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis as minister of Central church if the trustees of Plymouth will allow him to retire from Plymouth will allow him to retire their organization. It is understood this permission will be granted, but reluctantly. it is understood a meeting of the trustees is called for Wednesday, tonight.

to enjoy his rest on the banks of the



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a hundred times a day by men and women that have taken their luncheon or supper with us at our now half-price rates-We don't want to tell the secrets west gales and high seas. On February 2 of our business and you ought to be more than satisfied so long as the service is as good as before the reductionbut we will tell your wife how to make and cook the dish you like best- There's no secret about the way we do our

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